

NINETY-SIXTH YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1903.

PRICE In St. Louis, One Cent.  
Outside St. Louis, Two Cents.  
By Train, Three Cents.**MISS DREYER AND MCGREW  
ILLEGALLY DISMISSED;  
REINSTATEMENT ORDERED.**

Postal and Treasury Departments Take Steps to Temporarily Restore Them to the Rolls in Order to Afford Them an Opportunity for a Hearing—Asserted That the Step Is Taken in Order to Comply with Technicalities of the Law, and That What-ever Explanations Are Offered Will in No Wise Affect the Result—A Seal Firms Overlooked in haste Which Marked the Action.

**OTHER DISCHARGED CLERKS MAY CLAIM THE SAME PRIVILEGE**

The Republic Bureau, Washington, Nov. 24.—It appears that the orders removing Andrew McGrew and Miss Anna Dreyer, a clerk in the Post Office at St. Louis, were issued illegally and steps were taken to-day by both departments to correct the records.

Accordingly, orders have been issued for the reinstatement, technically, of both these clerks, in order that the departments may submit to them copies of the charges made against them and give them the opportunity prescribed by the law for an explanation.

They are, by a sort of fiction, "reinstated" in order that the two departments may correct blunders which they made by too hasty action.

It can be said on good authority that the departments intend to again make formal orders for their removal after the explanations have been received, and this regardless of what these explanations may be.

The reason for this is that each department has on file what it considers satisfactory evidence of the truth of the complaints made against McGrew and Miss Dreyer and the other clerks in the St. Louis Post Office who were removed for alleged conspiracy to injure Postmaster Hammon.

It is not the least of the absurdities of the civil-service rules that, although a clerk in the classified service must be served with a copy of the charges made against him before he can be removed, the department can afterwards proceed to clinch his removal without his explanation is good, bad or indifferent.

With regard to McGrew and Miss Dreyer, orders were issued for their removal without having called upon them

for explanation in answer to a furnished copy of the charges.

These charges are being copied and will be sent to them at once, and they will be considered as suspended rather than removed till their answers are received.

The present programme is to issue final orders of removal as soon as the explanations are filed in Washington. Both departments then will consider the law as having been complied with fully and the record straight.

It is somewhat doubtful if there is any legal way by which these clerks could be restored to the pay rolls permanently under all the circumstances. Their connection with the alleged conspiracy was established by the report of former Civil-Service Commissioner Foulke.

He did not go there as a member of the commission, but as a personal representative of the President, and his conclusions are on file.

The status of the matter is, therefore, that they are found delinquent, officially; and unless Mr. Foulke were to retract his statements concerning the matter, these clerks could not be fully reinstated.

Their technical reinstatement is only another of the awkward positions in which the Government has found itself.

It seems that similar action will have to be taken with regard to the other clerks in the St. Louis Post Office who were removed with Miss Dreyer if they demand an opportunity to explain.

**BRITISH "FREE-FOODERS"  
HISS CHAMBERLAIN'S NAME  
IN GREAT MASS MEETING.**

London, Nov. 24.—The Duke of Devonshire presided and was the principal speaker at a great demonstration in Queen's Hall here to-night under the auspices of the Free Food League.

It was the Duke's first public speech since his resignation as Lord President of the Council and the first really important meeting of the "Free Fooders" as an offset to the active propaganda of the Tariff Reform League.

The attendance was enormous and included many notable personages. The Duke of Devonshire devoted his speech almost entirely to an attack on the tariff policy proposed by former Colonial Secretary Joseph Chamberlain, whose name was greeted by the crowd with hisses.

**BURGLARS RAID  
ST. LOUIS SUBURB**

Thieves Secure Jewelry Valued at \$1,000 From Sealing Residence, at Woodlawn.

**OTHER HOUSES RANSACKED.**

Entrance Gained in Each Instance Through the Front Door While the Families Were Dining.

**BURGLARS SECURE VALUABLE BOOTS FROM SEALING HOME.**  
Black onyx necklace and locket set with pearls, with a square bar of gold, in which are three diamonds; \$25.  
Diamond ring set in onyx; \$150.  
Gold necklace with oblong locket, set with diamonds; \$150.  
Gold watch with monogram "L. V. S." on front lid and diamonds on back lid; \$250.  
Two pairs of heavy gold bracelets; \$50.  
Oblong gold pin with diamonds; \$25.  
Plain gold wedding ring; value not stated.

Burglars entered the home of George Sealing in Woodlawn, St. Louis county, Monday evening between 6 and 7 o'clock, and stole diamonds and jewelry valued at \$1,000.

The robbery was committed while the family was at supper. The first intimation of the robbery was discovered by Sealing's little daughter shortly after the evening meal had been finished.

The burglars entered through the front door, walked upstairs to the rooms where the jewelry was kept and ransacked it thoroughly, looking for the valuables.

After securing their booty the thieves opened a back window, got out on the second-story back porch and slid down a post.

The jewelry were valued at more than their intrinsic worth, because most of them were family heirlooms.

The Sealing home is one of the most fashionable in Woodlawn, and has been the scene of many brilliant social functions.

No clue was left by the burglars. Marshal Sealing thinks that the work was done by some one familiar with the location of the jewelry, and is conducting his investigation with that idea.

Pawnshops in St. Louis were furnished yesterday with a description of the jewelry.

Sunday night the homes of Messrs. McDonald, Swales and Douglas were visited and valuable silverware was stolen.

**WILLIAM GIFFORD  
TO BE LIBRARIAN.**

Mercantile Library Directors Select Successor to Horace Kephart, Who Resigned.

Following the resignation of Horace Kephart as librarian of the Mercantile Library, it has been announced that William L. Gifford of Cambridge, Mass., has been elected to the position.

Mr. Gifford resigns the position of Librarian of the Public Library at Cambridge, Mass., to accept the invitation of St. Louis. His reputation in his profession is high.

He was in St. Louis last month at the invitation of the Board of Directors of the Mercantile Library. He discussed the matter with them and decided to accept the position tendered him.

Mr. Kephart has had charge of the Mercantile Library since it occupied its new building at Broadway and Locust street. He was compelled to give up his work on account of ill-health.

As the library has so important a collection of valuable books and its usefulness to St. Louis is so great, care was exercised in selecting Mr. Kephart's successor.

Mr. Kephart plans to devote himself to literary work that will enable him to travel and be out of doors.

**CRITICISES THE PRESIDENT.**

Woman Preacher Says That Roosevelt Apes Royalty.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
Victor, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The Reverend Margaret Brennan, pastor of the Universalist Church here, has made a report of the recent General Universalist Convention in Washington, which she attended and which was entertained by President Roosevelt, and concluded with a sharp comment on the aping of the customs of the royal courts of Europe, which, she said, is now in vogue in the White House.

"The royal airs," she said, "were not tolerated by our former Presidents. The President now craves the names of guests with whom he does not wish to dine. This is the custom of Kings and Emperors, but it is sadly out of place, as well as unwise and unsafe, for the chief executive of this Republic. Simplicity in republican institutions is essential and any departure from this is viewed with apprehension."

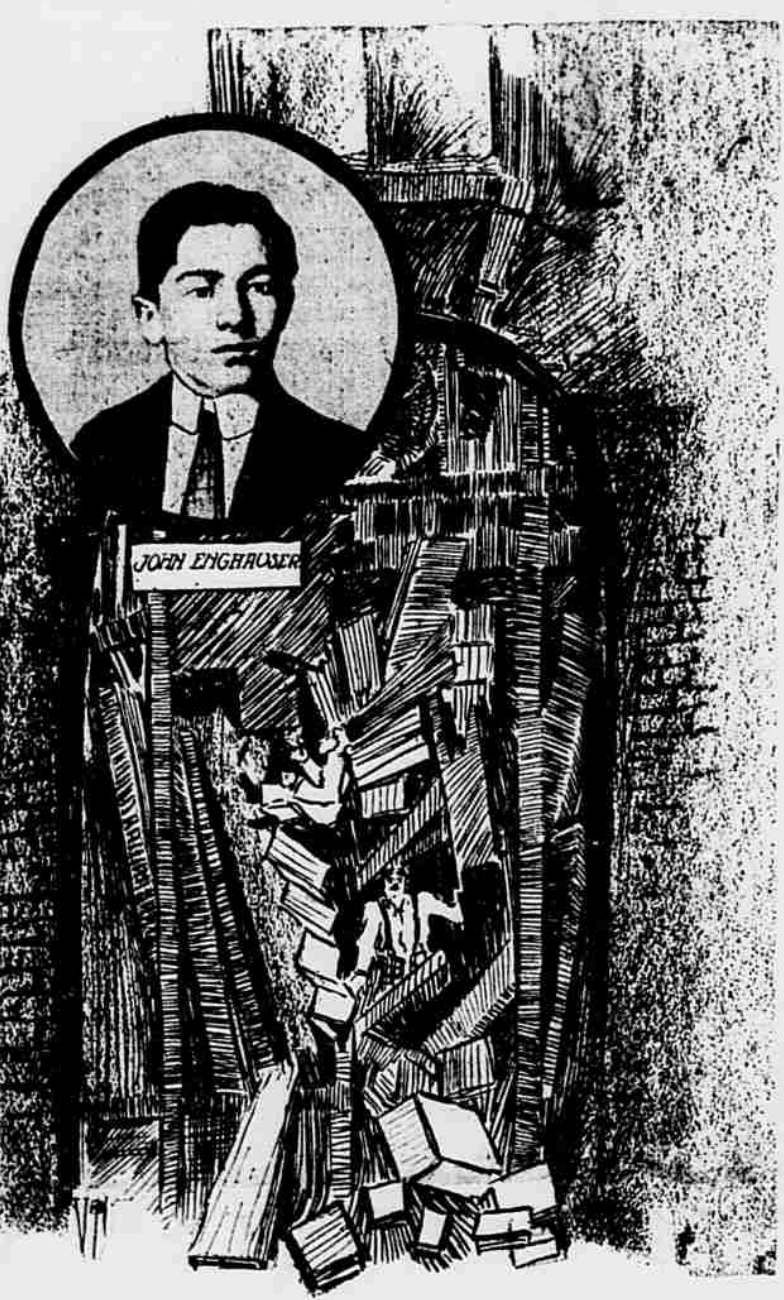
"The servants of the people, whether the highest official or the lowest, are still only the servants of the people, and it is truly said that he who would be greatest among you must be the servant of all."

Any development on the lines of courtly ceremonial is dangerous. History teaches us what has wrecked Republics of the past. Courtly ceremony, though innocent at first, may become pride, power, despotism."

Miss Brennan came to Victor from a pastorate in Muncie, Ind., a year ago. She is an impressive speaker, and her church, surrounded by a large tract of land, has traveled extensively and was present at the coronation of King Edward and a guest of President Cleveland at the White House.

**ONE MAN IS KILLED,  
TWO OTHERS ARE HURT  
BY BUILDING'S COLLAPSE.**

Either the Explosion of a Boiler or Overtaxed Floors Causes Wreck of Union Sloop and Preserving Company, at No. 215 South Second Street—Jacob Schoen, Albert Schoen and William Lennox Seriously Injured—Latter's Injuries Proved Fatal—Firemen Work Rapidly in Rescuing Entombed Proprietor and Employees—Boy Taken in Alarm.

**PANIC-STRICKEN WOMEN ATTEMPT TO JUMP FROM WINDOWS.**

Building of the Union Sloop and Preserving Company, which collapsed yesterday, and John Engle, who was taken to the hospital.

William Lennox, an engineer, was killed in the collapse of a building at No. 215 South Second street late yesterday afternoon.

A portion of the building is occupied by the Union Sloop and Preserving Company, and the president of the concern, Joseph Schoen of No. 265 Rains avenue, together with Albert Schoen, a clerk, was also hurt.

The condition of Jacob Schoen is serious, with the chances of recovery against him because of the injuries to his back and his advanced age. Albert Schoen, it is thought, will recover.

Whether the collapse of the building was caused by the placing of heavy boxes and barrels on the fourth floor, or by an explosion of the boiler in the basement, is a question of dispute.

The crash caused a panic in the sloop plant and the surrounding buildings. Hundreds of persons rushed to the place, attracted by the placing of heavy boxes and barrels on the fourth floor, or by an explosion of the boiler in the basement, is a question of dispute.

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**LAW DOES NOT  
COVER BRIBERY  
AT PRIMARIES.**

Judge Neville Dismisses Cases Against Farris, Harrison, Callahan, and Lenox in Dent County.

**SUSTAINS MOTIONS TO QUASH.**

South Missouri Procedure Distinct From the Prosecutions at Jefferson City and the Case in St. Louis.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
Salem, Mo., Nov. 24.—The local bribery cases against Senator Frank H. Farris, Senator J. B. Harrison, J. W. Callahan and Taylor Lenox were dismissed at the special term of the Dent County Circuit Court to-day.

Judge J. T. Neville of Springfield, Mo., who was called in to preside over the court when Judge L. B. Woodside was disqualified, sustained a motion to quash the cases on the ground that the statutes covering bribery at elections did not apply to primary elections.

This ends the cases, to that there will be no further prosecutions. These cases, however, have no relation to the cases at Jefferson City.

According to this decision, a man may do all the bribing he pleases, may buy all the votes he desires at a primary election, and he will not be amenable to the law, since it is no violation of any statute.

The indictment against Senator Farris charged that he gave \$500 to J. W. Callahan to induce Callahan to come out as a candidate from Dent County for the Democratic nomination for State Senator from the Twenty-fourth District. The object, as charged in the indictment, was to control the Dent County delegation in place of J. E. Organ, to whom the county seemed to lean.

Callahan, it was set forth, was then to turn the delegation over to Farris in the election and thus insure the latter's nomination.

The indictment against Callahan charged him with accepting a bribe of \$500 to assist Farris in capturing the Democratic nomination for Senator.

The bills against Taylor Lenox and Senator Harrison charged them with bribing voters at the congressional primary held in Dent County, April 7, 1902.

Before a jury was selected in any of the cases, L. F. Parker, attorney for the defendants, filed the motion before Judge Neville setting forth that the statutes did not cover bribery at primary elections and that the court sustained the motion.

The defendants claim, however, that had the court upheld the indictments they would have been acquitted, as they claim that the State could not have made its case in any instance.

**GENERAL CROW IS CONFIDENT.  
Says He Fully Expects to Procure Ziegler's Return.**

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
Jefferson City, Mo., Nov. 24.—Attorney General Crow returned to-day from Kansas City. He expects to depart Friday for Albany, N. Y., to appear at the hearing Monday before Governor Odell on the requisition issued by Governor Dockery for the return of William Ziegler, the baking-powder magnate, under indictment here on the charge of bribery in the Missouri Legislature.

If it should be impossible for Mr. Crow to attend the hearing, he will send Attorney C. D. Corum of Boonville to represent him. Mr. Crow said to-night that he is firmly of the opinion that the return of Mr. Ziegler will be effected.

**MANY DEMOCRATS IN THE CITY  
Hockaday's Successor Will Not Be Considered at This Time.**

The trial of W. A. Morrow in the Federal Court yesterday brought a number of politicians to the city, all of whom took the deepest interest in the progress of the case. Governor Dockery remained at the Southern Hotel during the day, but kept posted regarding the features of the case by inquiring of spectators who had been to the Federal building. He will be a character witness for Mr. Morrow.

United States Senator Cockrell arrived last night from Washington, and will also be a character witness. Secretary of State Sam R. Cook is also here as a character witness.

State Chairman Will A. Rothwell and James H. Lowell of Albany are also here, and were with the Governor part of the day. Their names were coupled with talk concerning the appointment of a successor to Judge John A. Hockaday, but the Governor would not discuss the subject at this time. A report that Mr. Rothwell's name was considered was denied both by the Governor and Mr. Rothwell. He does not wish the place.

Harry B. Hawes was at the Southern during the noon hour and talked with the Governor. At other points in the city conferences were held between some of the politicians who are interested in the governorship.

Congressman W. D. Vandiver departed last evening for his home in Cape Girardeau to remain two or three days.

W. R. Hollister, recently appointed private secretary to William J. Stone, is in the city. "Probably I shall sell the Monticello Journal before going to Washington," he said. "I expect to depart for there about the 10th of next month."

Superintendent of Building and Loan Associations Luther P. Hickman of Warrensburg was in the city yesterday. He returned to Jefferson City last night, where he will complete his annual report. W. J. Chambliss and James Watson of Jefferson City were also in the city yesterday.

Rube Oglesby of Warrensburg, candidate for Railroad Commissioner, spent yesterday in St. Louis visiting with the politicians.

Republican State Committeeman W. B. Clements of Macon was in the city yesterday on private business. He is a strong personal friend of Assistant United States District Attorney Bert D. Norton, who also hails from Macon County.

**OBJECTIONS OVERRULED  
IN MORROW-BARRETT CASE.**

Governor Dockery's Private Secretary and Former Clerk of the Court of Appeals Answer Charge of Complicity in the Naturalization Frauds.

The case of W. A. (Al) Morrow, private secretary to Governor Dockery, and Thomas E. Barrett, former Marshal of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, was called in the United States District Court yesterday morning.

Like the Barrett-Dolan-Garrett case, the defendants are being tried jointly to expedite matters.

Mrs. W. A. Morrow, wife of the defendant, about whom interest centered yesterday, sat by her husband throughout the proceedings.

Ten witnesses were placed on the stand, who testified that they received naturalization papers without the formality of visiting a court in order to swear allegiance to the Constitution of the United States.

Attorneys for the defense moved to have the case thrown out before the taking of testimony was begun on the grounds that there were no averments in the indictments to sustain the charges, which allege that the defendants conspired to fraudulently bestow the rights of citizenship on aliens. The objection was overruled.

Despite numerous objections on the part of attorneys in behalf of W. A. Morrow, charged jointly with Thomas E. Barrett, former Clerk of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, with conspiring to furnish aliens the rights of American citizenship, the Governor's secretary and confidential man was forced to stand trial after Judge Elmer E. Adams had delivered a lengthy decision overruling all objections of the defendant counsel.

Despite the rulings of the court, however, Judge Chester H. Krum persisted in his objections. That many points were well taken was evidenced from the consideration given them by Judge Adams, and this persistency elicited the promise on the part of the court that, although the testimony of witnesses presented by the prosecution should be allowed to present his order to expedite matters, he (Judge Adams) would consider the evidence as to its relevancy at his leisure, and if found incompetent it would be thrown out altogether.

Following this promise the case went along swiftly. The prosecution presented about ten Germans from St. Louis County who swore that they had received citizenship papers without applying for them, without the formality of appearing at the St. Louis Court of Appeals, and all at the solicitation of Joseph Gillick, a coal dealer and politician, who will be used as the Government's main witness, and upon whose testimony, it is said, the fate of Morrow stands.

MORROW'S WIFE WAS IN COURT.  
Interest settled about the case of Morrow yesterday, as his wife sat near her husband throughout the proceedings.

Associated with Judge Chester H. Krum in the defense are Attorneys Frederick W. Lehmann and Morton Jourdan, District Attorney D. P. Dyer and his assistant, Bert D. Norton, conducted the prosecution.

Among the witnesses subpoenaed are: Governor Alexander M. Dockery, United States Senator Francis M. Cockrell, Attorney General Crow, Secretary of State Samuel R. Cook, Supreme Court Judge J. B. Gant, State Treasurer R. F. Williams, O. L. Houts, O. G. Birch, A. C. Stewart, Breckinridge Jones and F. M. Brown.

Governor Dockery did not appear in the courtroom yesterday.

The Morrow-Barrett case is based upon incidents alleged to have taken place during the campaign of 1900. Morrow, at that time, was acting as assistant secretary of the State Committee, and was stationed at the party headquarters at the Laclede Hotel.

LARGE ACQUAINTANCE PROVED VALUABLE.  
His large acquaintance gained through service in many campaigns in which he did stenographic work made his services at campaign headquarters invaluable. In no case, according to testimony which the prosecution will submit, Gillick had many Germans whom he wanted naturalized.

He is said to have approached Morrow upon the subject, and that Morrow told him to bring them to the Court of Appeals and have them naturalized according to lawful procedure. This was done, it is said. Several testified yesterday to having gone to the court, but that the court was not in session.

Gillick, it is claimed, upbraided Morrow for not having the court open, whereupon, it is also claimed, another man present, whom the prosecution will try to prove was Barrett, asked for the names and addresses of the parties desiring naturalization papers, saying that he would see what he could do.

The names were subsequently procured, it is claimed, and handed to Morrow, who, it is alleged, handed them to some one else, and in that manner they are supposed to have gotten into the hands of a person who forged the papers.

FOUND COURT WAS NOT OPEN.  
Ludwig Sailer, the first witness called yesterday, stated that he lived in St. Louis County. He testified that he went to the Court of Appeals in October, 1900. The court was not open, and he could not go to the home of Gillick, No. 900 South Broadway, and there gave up his first papers.

In a few days he received another paper, which was delivered at his house.

Judge Krum, at this juncture, raised an objection, claiming there was nothing to show that the transaction had any connection with the recital of the witness. He claimed that Gillick was not on trial, but Judge Adams declared that he was mentioned as a conspirator and overruled the objection.

Joseph Schlitter, who was with Sailer, substantiated the latter's testimony. Schlitter testified that his second papers were delivered at his house by Henry Scherrer.

Cross-examinations of witnesses were of a perfunctory nature. Attorney Lehmann asked each if he had known Morrow or Barrett, but the answer was always in the negative.

GAVE WIFE THE PAPERS.  
Christian Bauman and his wife of No. 6001 Maynard street were placed on the stand. The former testified that he had not made application for papers; did not have first papers, and had not voted prior to having gotten his papers. He said that he had gotten his papers from his wife, who received them through Gillick.

Mrs. Baumann testified that Gillick asked her if her husband was going to vote. She replied that he was not naturalized, and a few days afterwards the papers came to the house.

Joseph Guerninger testified that he did not go to court and had not solicited papers. He said that he got papers at 10 o'clock in the morning one election day

**MORROW-BARRETT JURY.**  
Benjamin H. Godden, Case, Warren County; farmer.  
H. C. Hupe, Belleflower, Monticello; farmer.  
H. E. Watkins, Oran, Scott County; salesman.  
Thomas Van Studdford, Jonesburg, Montgomery County; farmer.  
Pleasant Kennedy, Wright City, Warren County; farmer.  
William M. Price, St. Louis, with Commonwealth Trust Company.  
Richard Smith, Franklin County; farmer and teacher.  
Thomas B. Dunn, Bollinger County; ty.  
Adolph J. Prudst, Hermann, Gasconade County; merchant.  
Hamilton Deuchow, St. Louis.  
John H. Manchester, St. Louis; railway supplies.  
Julius J. Schotten, St. Louis; wholesale tea and coffee merchant.

and voted shortly afterward. Christopher Rabb, William Holstein, Jacob Reasler, Charles Schulze and Albert Will gave testimony along the same lines.

Joseph Scherrer testified to having brought papers to five or six men, but declared he knew nothing of what they were for and that he did the work for Gillick.

TESTIFIED AS TO WRITING.  
Most of the certificates produced in evidence bore the date October 24, 1900, and were signed John H. Murphy, clerk of the Court of Appeals.

Clerk Murphy was placed on the stand and testified that the signatures on the papers were not in his handwriting. His records were produced, and Murphy swore that after a careful examination he found that there was no record of any one having been naturalized on October 24, 1900.

He testified that the only persons who had taken out the records naturalized on October 1, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 15.

He was asked if the handwriting on the fraudulent papers appeared in the handwriting of any clerk about the Court of Appeals at the time the papers were taken out, and he replied that they were not.

When asked if he recognized the handwriting, he said: "I can't say positively, but the writing on each one of the certificates, it seems to me, is Thomas E. Barrett's."

At this juncture Judge Adams adjourned court until 10 o'clock this morning.

**EMPLOYERS ADD  
TO THEIR ALLIANCE**

About 200 Join New Organization Which Excludes Members of Labor Unions.

At an overflow meeting last night in the Odd Fellows' building 200 men joined the Citizens' Alliance, the new organization of persons who do not belong to "any labor organization which resorts to boycotting or any form of coercion, or unlawful force and who fully agree to discontinue all strikes and schemes of persecutions."

Another meeting to be held Friday night at a place to be announced later and which will accommodate at least 1,000 was announced by the sentinel at the door of the rooms in which the meeting was held.

The greatest secrecy prevailed throughout the meeting, which lasted from 8 o'clock until close on to 11. Two men were stationed at the door, and unless a person had one of the invitations, which had been sent out or was personally known, he was refused admittance.

J. West Goodwin, editor of the *Sedalia Herald*, who is the father of the Sedalia movement, was the principal speaker of the evening. When the meeting adjourned many prominent business men were noticed among those present.

Members of the new organization started after the meeting that the object of the association was to protect the interests of labor for self-protection, and secondarily, that they are after the walking delegate.

When asked if union men could join, one of the members stated that a union man could not take the pledge prescribed in the printed blanks because the one he took when joining the union conflicted with it.

It was said that the 1,000 mark in membership would be reached without much effort if the enthusiasm displayed last night could be taken as a criterion, of how anxious employers are for an organization with the ends intended by the present one.

**RETURNS TO MEXICO CITY.**

F. R. Moore, Reported Missing, Goes to Join Family.

F. R. Moore, whose disappearance was reported to the police by anxious friends several days ago, has returned to the City of Mexico to join his family, who reside there.

Mr. Moore, while in St. Louis on business, was a guest at the Planters Hotel, and for two days absented himself on a personal mission. Friends who believed that harm had come to him asked the aid of the police in finding his whereabouts. Later Mr. Moore returned to his hotel.

Assistant Chief Kelly last evening said that in some way the belief that Mr. Moore had not been found again gained currency, but was groundless.